The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,639—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ „ „
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Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. CHINDWARA, 2,500 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th Oct., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-42 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 13th October, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th October, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S.S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 300
Second Class passage	„ 135

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Assyria's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th October, 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 140	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL, CAPT. BRAND,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS STEAMER will sail as above on or about 29th October. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1879.

STEAM TO COLOMBO.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, will be despatched for COLOMBO on the 14th instant.

The same steamer will leave Colombo for Bombay on or about the 26th instant.

For particulars about rates of single and return passages, apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, No. 7.
Bombay, 9th October 1879.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	H. Scott	18th Oct.
(e) LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	30th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
(e) KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	3rd Nov.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*e*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

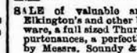
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	14th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	28th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	11th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
PANJORE	2281	450	W. W. Pentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay 25th September 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's and other best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a full sized Thurston's slate billiard table, with all appurtenances, a perfectly new pianoforte by Kaps, imported by Messrs. Soundy & Co., &c., &c., at the house on Bandora Hill, in the neighbourhood of the Church of Nossa Senhora da Monte.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 12th October 1879, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above bungalow, the whole of the above furniture, &c., &c., the property of S. J. Harrison, Esquire, changing his residence, the same consisting of leaf and star cut glassware, decanters, Elkington's curry and vegetable dishes, sets of fruit knives and forks by do, best plated tea and coffee set, cruet and liqueur frames, butter pots, waiters, spoons and forks, ice pitcher, reading lamps, handsome white, green and gold dinner and dessert services, breakfast sets, blackwood dining and camp tables, dining-room chairs, side board, whatnot, Cambay carpets, argand lamps, kerosine hanging and table duplex lamps, hat stand, one full sized Thurston's slate billiard table with all appurtenances, pictures, open worked pier tables, flower stand, book stands, one perfectly new pianoforte by Kaps, a revolving piano stool, conversation couches, sofa table, table ornaments, piano stool, conversation couches, sofa table, table ornaments, clocks, opera glass, easy and verandah chairs, one iron grass painted English bedstead with bedding and curtain complete, gown presses, reclining couches, Bengal cots, single and double washing and dressing tables with fittings, mahogany cheval glass, chest of drawers, cupboards, towel and gown horses, water filter, meat safe, copper utensils, commodes, bath tubs, bamboo chicks, &c.

No catalogue, and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th October 1879.

NOTICES.

RAWULPINDEE-ATTOCK RAILWAY.

STEADY MEN, experienced in RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION, may hear of work on applying to COLONEL BONUS, Rawulpindee.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE,

MESSRS. J. B. WHITE and BROS.' CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Sole Agents, 3, Church Lane.

23rd September, 1879.

MARBLE
AND
MARBLE WORKS
AND EVERY KIND OF STONE WORKS.

FOUNTAINS, Bathing Tubs, Flower Vases, Pillars, Steps, Flooring Slabs, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, &c.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
8, Apollo Pier, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Mrs. AMELIA ANN HARVEY, No. 1, Kahun Road, Poona, and late of Indore, are requested to PAY their DEBTS, or submit their CLAIMS to Mr. ADAM SMITH, Poona, before the 1st January, 1880, after which date no claims will be registered.

C. DRACOTT,
ADAM SMITH,
Joint Executors to the Will of the late Mrs. A. A. Harvey.

Poona, 24th September 1879.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

WE beg most respectfully to intimate that, anticipating the requirements of our Up-country Constituents who have early cold season, we have just received from England and the Cape of Good Hope our first supply of ENGLISH FLOWER, LUCERN GRASS and VEGETABLE SEEDS. All orders will as usual receive very prompt attention. Price Lists can be had post free. Our second cold season supply for late sowing is expected early in October next. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
4th September, 1879. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel 25 lbs. each.
FF	11-8 do do.
FFF	12 do do.
F	1 lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.
FF	do 9 do.
FFF	do 10 do.
E	½ do 10 do.
FF	do 10 do.
FFF	do 11 do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6	...	4	0	7 ft. by 9	...	7	0
6 ft. by 8	...	5	6	7 ft. by 12	...	9	8
6 ft. by 9	...	6	0	8½ ft. by 8½	...	7	4
6½ ft. by 6½	...	4	14	8½ ft. by 15	...	13	4
6½ ft. by 8	...	6	0	9½ ft. by 12	...	13	0
7 ft. by 7	...	5	8				

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½	...	2	12	6½ ft. by 10	...	5	14
6 ft. by 6	...	3	4	7 ft. by 7	...	4	4
6 ft. by 8	...	4	6	7 ft. by 9	...	5	8
6 ft. by 9	...	4	14	7½ ft. by 7½	...	4	12
6½ ft. by 6½	...	3	12	7½ ft. by 10	...	6	6
6½ ft. by 9	...	5	4				

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz.	Rs.	as.		per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	...	4	8	24 in. by 24	...	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz.	Rs.	as.		per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	...	3	12	24 in. by 24	...	4	12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32	...	per doz. Rs.	7	8
32 in. by 45	...	„ „	10	8
34 in. by 34	...	„ „	8	8
34 in. by 45	...	„ „	11	4
34 in. by 54	...	„ „	13	8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
SHIKAR CLOTH.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

TO NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
A Number of Vocal Gems will be introduced from
H. M. S. PINAFORE,
MR. R. STEWART, accompanied by his Daughters, the Misses DOCY, MAGGIE, and NELLIE STEWART, will have the honour of presenting their elegant entertainment, written expressly for them by Garnet Walch, Esq., entitled

RAINBOW REVELS.
A MEDLEY OF MIRTH, MUSIC, MISCHIEF AND MIMICRY.

English and Irish Medleys, Operatic Scenas, Quartettes, German Songs and Duetts, Scotch Ballads, Guitar Songs and Terpsichorean Duetts.

Doors open at half-past 8 o'clock ; performance to commence at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4 ; Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Gallery, Rs. 2 ; Pit, Re. 1.

Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Box plan now open.

PIANIST—MR. HARCOURT LEE, R. A. M.
H. P. LYONS, Agent,
Byculla Hotel.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. COLUMBIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED, for service in AFGHANISTAN, QUALIFIED PURCHASING AGENTS, knowing Pushtoo or Persian Language, (the former preferred). Salary Rupees 100, with Free Rations and Warm Clothing across Frontier. Good references and personal security to the extent of Rupees 3,000 required. None else need apply.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 10th October 1879.

JUNTA DA FAZENDA PUBLICA.

NO. 195—Offerecendo-se o pharmaceutico VICENTE SEBASTIAO, AFFONSO, a contractar o fornecimento de medicamentos precisos para o deposito do hospital militar de NOVA GOA, mediante as seguintes condiçoes :—

1ra. De serem os medicamentos da casa de Dorwault e Ca. estabelecida em Paris.

2da. De apresentar a factura da dita casa com os preços correntes nos mercados d'aquella cidade.

3ra. De apresentar ainda com antecipaçao, so for preciso, o preçario dos medicamentos a requisitar.

4ta. De lhe ser adiantada a respectiva importancia ou, quando nao, ser pago da importancia da factura 15 dias depois da apresentaçao com o competente conhecimento da entrega.

5ta. Do receber uma commissao de 360 reis fracos, sobre a factura, respondendo pela qualidade e quantidade de medicamentos que houver de fornecer.

6ta. Do ser regulado o franco a seis tangas ou 360 reis fracos.

A Junta da Fazenda deliberou arrematar o referido fornecimento em hast.a publica, segundo as bases propostas, com as seguintes alteracoes :—

1ra. Os medicamentos serao da casa Dorwault. e Ca. de Paris ou de qualquer outra igualmente acreditada.

2da. A Fazenda nao da adiantamento algum de fundos para acquisiçao de medicamentos.

3ra. O franco sera regulado pelo preço no mercado de Bombaim ao tempo.

4ta. O preço do fornecimento sera pago logo depois de examinados pela Junta de Saude os objectos fornecidos e estejam conforme ao contracto.

5ta. Nao entregando os medicamentos no prazo contractado, far-se-ha a compra pelo que custar nos mercados, correndo por conta do fornecedor o excesso da despeza.

As pharmacias e outras casa os estabelecimentos e pessoas, que quizerem contract-ar com tal fornecimento, dirigirao as respectivas propostas em carta fechada com direcçao a esta Secretaria até o dia 15 do mez de Novembro immediato.

Findo o praso indicado, a Junta Fazenda aceitara a proposta que for mais vantajosa e offereça melhores condiçoes, procedendo á respectiva adjudicaçao em hasta publica.

Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda Publica, Goa, 30 de Setembro de 1879.

JOZE JOAQUIM D'OLIVEIRA NOGAR,
Secretario da Junta da Fazenda.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOW READY.

CANNON FARRAR'S NEW WORK,
THE LIFE AND WORK OF ST. PAUL.
2 Vols., Price Rs. 15.

New Novel.
A STORY OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER,
DAVID LESLIE.
BY S. S. THORBURN.
2 Vols., Price Rs. 10-12.

GOODEVE'S
HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT
OF
CHILDREN IN INDIA.
Seventh Edition, Enlarged.
Entirely Re-written in accordance with the most recent Medical Experience.
BY
DR. E. A. BIRCH.
Rs. 7 ; post free, Rs. 7-8.

NEW BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	as.
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny. Vol 2	12	8
Murray's Handbook of the Madras Presidency (*second edition*)	9	8
Reid's Practical Treatise on Natural and Artificial Concretes, (*new edition*)	9	8
The Bastan, by Shaikh Muslihu-d-din Sa'di Shirazi, *translated into prose with* Notes &c., by Captain H. W. Clarke	18	12
A Ride in Egypt from Sioot to Luxor in 1879, by W. J. Loftie	6	12
Joan the Maid, a Story of the 15th Century, by the Author of Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family	4	4
Two Years Abaft the Mast, by F. W. H. Symondson	2	4
Abraham Lincoln, by C. G. Leland (*New Volume of the* New Plutarch)	1	8
The Rulers of Baroda, cloth	2	0
„ „ „ Half bound	2	8
Maritime Notes and Queries, Vol. IV., 1878	4	12
Poems of Wordsworth, *Chosen and edited by* Mathew Arnold	3	0
Idialos, by Ouida (*new cheap edition*)	1	4
New Volume of Little Wide Awake, 400 illustrations, handsomely bound	3	4
New Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, 2 parts	3	0
Bombay University Calendar, 1879-80	2	0
Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, 2 vols, *new illustrated edition*	4	8
Davidson's Concise Precedents in Conveyancing, *8th edition*	11	4
Seaborne's Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Real Property, *second edition*	6	12
The Newspaper Reader, The Journals of the Nineteenth Century on Events of the Day	1	8
Spon's Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures and Commercial Products, edited by G. G. André (Division 1)	8	8
Higgs's Electric Transmission of Power, its Present Position and Advantages	2	0
Wintering in the Rivera, by W. Miller, *with notes of Travel* in Italy and France	7	12
A Catalogue of the Birds of Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, North Guzerat, and Mount Aboo, by Capt. E. A. Butler	2	0
Hark Away, Sketches of Hunting, Coaching, &c., by Whitehurst	3	12
Cavanagh's Law of Money Securities	13	4
Robinson's Parks and Gardens of Paris (*2nd edition, illustrated*)	11	4
Maudsley's Pathology of Mind	11	4
Buckley on the Companies Act (3rd edition)	20	0
Shakespeare Key, by C. and M. Cowden Clarke (*A Companion to the Concordance*)	13	4
White-Melville's Riding Recollections (*Cheaper Edition*)	3	12
A Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medinah, by R. F. Burton (*Third and Cheaper Edition*)	3	12
Guizot (M.) History of England. Translated from the French, *with all original Illustrations*, Vol. 3.	15	0
Globe Encyclopædia (The) of Useful Information, edited by John M. Ross, LL.D., 6 vols	47	0
Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman, and Engine-Boy, by M. Reynolds, author of "Locomotive-Engine Driving"	3	0
Catullus Translated into English Verse, by T. Hart-Davies	3	12
Midnight Marches through Persia : by H. Ballantine	7	0
Smiles' Life of Geo. Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist, *cheap edition*	3	12
Beames' Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, vol. 3, Verb	10	0
Rood's Modern Chromatics, vol. 27 (*International Scientific Series*)	3	4
Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. 6, *Index*	6	12
Baker's Laws Relating to Quarantine	7	12
Williams' Law of Executors and Administrators (*Eighth Edition*), 2 vols	47	8
Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain, by Col. Sir L. Pelly, 2 vols	29	0
The Jataka, edited by V. Fausboll, vol. 2	17	8
Campbell's White and Black, *outcome of a visit to the United States*	8	12
Cobbold's Parasites ; Treatise on the Entozoa of Man and Animals	9	8
Pouhlanque's How we are Governed	1	12
Smith's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, parts 1 to 5 *each*	3	4
Burke's Landed Gentry, 2 vols., 6th Edition, 1879	40	0
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols., 8th Edition, 1879	47	0
Duff's (Alex.) Life, by G. Smith, Vol. 1	7	8
Keene's Turks in India	7	12
Macleod's Theory and Practice of Banking, 2 vols. (*Third Edition*, 1879)	16	4
Wilson's Naval Hygiene, new edition	6	12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Les Cœurs Simples, par N. de St. Philippe (S.)	2	4
Fesaldo, par J. G. Prat	2	4
Mademoiselle De Cagliostro, par M. De Lescure	2	4
Les Devoys, par Marc de Montefaud	2	4
L'Ame Muree, par Paul Perret	2	0
Vieux pechez, par L. St. Francois	2	0
La Princesse Gourkoff, par L. Leonzon le duc	2	0
Rocke[illegible]Dor, par Charles Joliet	2	0
La Peche de La Generale, par C. Meronvell	2	0
La Revanche de Marggerite, par C. Deslys and J. Canvin	2	0
La Duchesse Helene, par T. Henry	2	0
La Grande Florine, par A Belot	2	0
Le Vieux Juge, par A. Ascollant	2	0
Les Aventures de trois Jeunes Parisiennes, par E. Dandet	0	14

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 68 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,
Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 220.

CHARMS
Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs
Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,
From Rs 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,
Neatly Engraved,
rom Rs. 1 to Rs. 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubs.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to [illegible]Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 65.

FULL-SUITES,
Consisting of
BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;
Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of
BROOCH AND EARRINGS,
Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c.
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold ;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALICO BALL.

(TO BE HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, BOMBAY, ON THE 3RD OF OCTOBER, 1879.)

P. VUCCINO & Co. will take Photographs in Ball Costume at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, which also apply to VOLUNTEERS in UNIFORM.

Several persons who are to be present at the above Ball having signified to P. VUCCINO & Co. their desire to be Photographed in Ball Costume, the undersigned SPECIALLY LOW RATES have fixed for the purpose.

P. VUCCINO & Co. beg to draw particular attention to their new American style of

PROMENADE PHOTOGRAPHS,

which are now quite a FAVOURITE, and GREATLY ADMIRED, as they give height to figure, and in the case of long and profuse Robes, the whole appear to great perfection. Specimens in this style of Photographs taken by P. Vuccino to be seen at the Studio. P. Vuccino is the first who introduces into Bombay the practice of this deservedly admired style of Photographs for which large Orders are now on hand.

Ordinarily P. VUCCINO & Co. charge for Promenade Photographs Rs. 40 per dozen, but in the case of Photographs in this style, IN BALL COSTUME AND VOLUNTEER UNIFORM ONLY, the charge is reduced per dozen to Rs. 28 :—

Ball Costume and Volunteer Uniform Only.

For Cabinet Size Photos costing Ordinarily Rs.	28	per dozen	Reduced to	Rs.	20 per dozen.
Cartes Visites do.	do.	16	do	do.	10 do.

ORDERS REGISTERED AT THE STUDIO, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR
CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S
THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

CREDIT. Rs.	a.		CASH. Rs.	a.
25	0	* STAR INDIA BRANDY Qts.	23	4
22	8	* STAR, WHITE LABEL Qts.	21	4
21	0	* STAR, F. BEAUFORT Qts.	20	0
		** STARS, Quarts		
		*** STARS, Quarts		
		**** STARS { FLASKS		
		{ ½ FLASKS		

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggist and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday receded from 98 to 97⅞, and French Rentes from 118⅜ to 118¼, but Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unaltered at 77⅛ for Fours and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

The Bank of England return shows a decrease of strength on the week, the Reserve being reduced by £500,000 and Bullion by £700,000, while Discounts are less by £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has declined from 56½ to 51½ per cent. Exchange on Paris is still quoted at Fcs. 25-31 per £.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee shows an advance of 1s. per cwt. in M. P. Ceylin and G. O. Naive; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is 10s. per ton lower. Cochin unchanged. Seeds are reported unchanged, but quotations give an advance of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed. Wheat is quoted at previous prices to arrive. Copper Braziers are £1 10s. per ton higher.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were firm; and Cotton in Liverpool closed strong the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. With the exception of an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid-Orleans, spot quotations are all unchanged, but we learn from private sources that high class Surats are bringing comparatively high prices.

From New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands is still quoted at 10¼ cents. but January shipment has receded from 10-25 to 10-16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts.....	24,000	22,500	19,000
Six days' do.	134,000	120,300	88,200
Total since 1st Sept.....	544,600	494,800	240,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52d. per oz. The shipments for this port by yesterday's P. & O. Steamer from Southampton add up to £120,000, making a total of £520,000 now afloat.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm with an advance of 1-16d. in private and 1-32d. in Bank Bills, but with more buyers than sellers, the tendency at the close is slightly easier and private paper is negotiable at a reduction of 1-32d. from the highest point. In Calcutta the market is said to be stronger than here and the banks are sellers for future delivery at about 1-16d. above our level; but the absence of bills prevents the banks from securing cover here and they are consequently making a comparatively small difference between ready and forward drawing rates, the best quotation for demand bank bills January delivery being 1s. 8¼d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rs.
Ditto 3 months' sight..	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits, " 2 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-32d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	2·14½	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been if anything a shade quieter to-day, and we now quote Fours Rs. 93½ to ¾; Fours-and a half Rs. 100½ to ¼.

The SHARE Market is quiet with little actual business passing and few changes in rates. Bank of Bombay shares are unaltered at Rs. 670, and Land and Press Companies are all as last quoted. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet but the only movements are a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Manockjee Petit and Rs. 2½ in Oriental.

COTTON to-day although firm has been dull with practically nothing doing. For local consumption a few small purchases are reported, but nothing has been done for export in ready Cotton, and of New Crop for future delivery there are no sellers.

SEEDS.—Linseed is quiet and unchanged at previous prices, and the same may be said of Rapeseed for which there is no enquiry whatever. Of New Gingelly arrivals continue insignificant and the small parcels which do come to hand are keenly competed for Rs. 4¾ per candy having been paid for a few bags.

WHEAT is still firm but we have not heard of any purchases of importance for some days past, the advance in freight and exchange checking business. Best Soft White is nominally worth Rs. 42 per candy.

In FREIGHTS the only news of importance is the fixing of the s. s. Branksome Hall to arrive for Liverpool at 20s. for Wheat and 22s. 6d. for Rice, but only 400 tons have been booked altogether. For the Mediterranean ports there is no change, Trieste and Venice freight being offered at 75s. per ton payable here without leading, to business.

PIECE GOODS on the spot are steady with a fair business passing; and to arrive the enquiry is active owing to the continued improvement in exchange, but we cannot look for a really large business being done until after the Dewali holidays.

COALS are very firm and an active demand [illegible] at slightly higher rates without finding sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	60,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	1,000	all	15 p. *	845
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p. s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	40 p. s	* 250
Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..	6,000	1,450		15 p. s	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,40
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	12 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c	600
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	50 p.s	415
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.....	1,200	1,500	all	75 do	300
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	80 do	400
Dhollera P. & G. Co....	800	300	all	15 do	125
Elphinstone Spinning ..	1,000	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	50 p.s.	425
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	325
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,50	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	75	6 do	480
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	92	125 do	1,225
Spinning & Weaving Co. Limited	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	650	1,000	1,00	50 p.s	520 xd.

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Shares.....	,,	£20 218' 8'0	5 p. ct		302
Do. New £20 Shares....	,,	£20 130 14 6	do		26
Ditto ,,	,,	£20 65 7 3	do		72
Ditto ,,	,,	£20 21 12 1	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	,,	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. ew Shares. ..	,,	£18 19 6 5 15	do		265

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	
Alexandre S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	do	nominal
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	2,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	400	all	do	
Morled S. and W. Co....	..	..	..	..	
Mofussil Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		405
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,300
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	58
Bhowanigur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	25	755 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	do	560
Cent al India S. and W Company	2,500	500	all	do	575
Dharamsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	do	260
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	do	375
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	850
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	871	1,000	all	20	875
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	425
Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	do	650
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 60	590
K. Muccnjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	525
Madras Spinning	200	1,25	all	do	320
Madras U. Spinning....	435	1,000	all	50 p.c	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. C	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.c	1,170
Morarjee Spinning	1,042	1,000	all	Nil	925
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	do	80 xd.
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	95	1,000	all	do	710
Oriental.....	4,000	62	all	15	58½
Princess Wales Spinning	600	1,25	all	Nil	92
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	525
Soonderdas Spinning ..	656	1,000	all	do	580
Do do, 4 Shares.	500	1,000	20	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	30	750
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	all	Nil	475

* For Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	2,940
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited ..	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	105
Bombay Saw Mill. Co...	600	1,000	all	...	490
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrac hee, Ld	..	500	300	36 p. s.	285
Malabar Company Ld ..	1,000	200	100	7½ p. c.	12
Mechanical Bul dings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,0 0	85 p. s.	925
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	110
Treache and Co.....	1,000	500	all	62½ p.s.	650
Vegas Patent Slip Co..	1,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	15

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 4th Oct. 1879.
Open 1,288½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,61,570	4	0
Merchandize	2,24 615	0	0
Telegraph	1,657	0	0
Total Rs.....	3 87 242	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,284½ miles..... Total Rs.....	3,82,853	2	4
Increase	4,389	1	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 110 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGOALA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. Littl-field and 228 deck passengers.

THE s.s. COLUMBIA, 1,322 tons, Captain W. S. Young, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholl, Mr. W. McKay, and Mr. F. P. Miller.

THE HALL LINE s. s. WESTON HALL, 1,729 tons, Captain T. Collins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. G. Anderson, four children and ayah, Mr. P. Sassoon and servant, and a gentleman.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Australia, with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Pryer Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Melraine, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Aven and four children, Mr. W. Minto, and Mr. H. T. Place. For Sydney—Mr. Henry Conder. For Galle—Mr. A. M. Ker. For King George's Sound—Mr. W. B. Mitchell.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Vingorla (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee, Oct 6.
	Columbia (s).....	Young	Glasgow, Sept 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Sir Hoyle.....	Watson	Calcutta.
	Assam (s).....	Stewart	Australia.
	Hebe Hall (s).....	Collins	Liverpool.

The steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Kurrachee. Steamer Punjab, to P. Gulf vis Kurrachee. Ship Scottish Bord, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6 Mahratta (s) ..... Grainger .....Bombay, Sept 13.
Busheer (s) ..... James .....Kyouk Phyoo, Oct 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6.—Ships Royal Alice and Evelyn.

PASSENGERS.

Per Mahratta—Mr Sourd, Mr Ross, Mr McCullum, 3 European and 5 Natives Deck.
Per Busheer—Right Rev Dr Jordan Ballsieper, Dr Murray, Mr Jarbo, Mr Haggard.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran s—12 boxes iber silver (Rs 35,000), The Agra Bank; 77 boxes bar silver (Rs 1,80,000), The C M Bank of I L and China; 3 cases writing paper, Jaffer Noor Mahamed; 115 cases candles, Eduljee Pallinjee Bottlewalla; 9 cases papers and printed books, Rhjoo Sasba and Co.
Zambesi s—25 barrels salamoniac, Tejpall Cuma; 6 cases glassware, Jaffer Rummuljee.
Flamingo s—52 casks Bass' beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Khiva s—38 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.
St George s—7 cases gomeys, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Manilla s—128 cases brand, Renn, Ashley and Co.
Suez s—52 casks Bass' beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Anglia s—25 cases ginger wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—30 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Travancore s—144 cwts buffalo horns, Punnett and Co.
Wigton Hall s—250 cwts myrobolans, Jaitha Purhotum.
Ellen Bates, s—100 cwts coir yarn, Veljee Pasoo.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—6 cases shawls and 2 cases chuder, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 19 cases shawls, Jewarimull Dulsookroy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medea s—50 bales twist, Kunkler Singer, and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Travancore s—19 bundles silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—36 cases fishmaws and shark-fins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 9 cases sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Allabhoy; 18 cwts bedlum, Rowjee Carjee; 75 cwts bedlum, and 130 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 400 cwts coplate, Ruttonsey Mooljee; 12 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 68 cwts Salaia, 50 cwts kuttee, 40 cwts gall and 8 cwts sarnascol, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 294 cwts hingda, Remoobhoy.
Teheran s—115 cwts red roots and 80 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram; 38 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 20 bales twist, Jemsetjee and Romanjee; 194 bales twist, Tata and Co; 10 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 66 bales twist, E N Tulsiee; 220 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 15 bales twist, Hajee Essaee Elias; 22 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 29 bales twist, Victoria Mill Co; 37 cases Ichnaws and sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—14 chests opium, Ebram Ezra and Co; 18 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, Jamsetjee Bomanjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE,

1270 Varuna, Macauly—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1172 Travancore (s), Scott—Mackie, 13th Oct.
540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Malis, 27th Oct.

FOR TRIESTE.

1387 Medea (s), Crillovich—A. H. Lloyd Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

1398 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG.

781 Adria (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
2589 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails, 14th Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1389 North Riding, Ward—Killick, Nixon & Co.
816 Scottish Bord, Hutchison—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1089 James Edwards, Ellis—Wallace & Co.
224 Josephine, Marie—Hajee Adom Sedick.

FOR BUSSORAH.

391 Acacia, Henderson—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1057 King Arthur (s), Carter—The Bombay and Persia S N Co.

NOT FIXED.

1333 Citadel, Magee—The Captain.
1636 Clutha (s), Mackenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1322 Columbia (s), Young—W. and A. Grah m & Co.
594 Dewa Gung dhur, Fish—Edward Bates & Co.
1389 East Lothian, Barr—Finlay, Muir & Co.
279 Edmond Gabriell, Lechana—H. J. Ahmed.
1134 Geelong (s), Stewart—P and O S N Co.
125 Hirondelle (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
2278 Great Victoria, Pit—Killick, Nixon and Co.
875 Hougoumont, Scotland—M. Mackenzie & Co.
767 Kinfauns, Hope—Wallace & Co.
746 Lamerlaw, Peingel—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1250 P. F. Webster, Perry—The Captain.
1269 Rose Terrace, Filer or Mer-wanjee Nusserwanjee.
20 0 Sindia (s), Stone—B I S N Co.
270 St Anne Redenac—The Captain.
730 Sylvia, Power—Finlay, Muir and Co.
2032 Sirdhana (s), Ker—B. I. S. N. Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

674 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Bombay Defences.)
597 Aphrodite (s), ——, Street—(Harbour Defences.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell—(I. G. S.)
531 Kwangtung (s), ——(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4, Street—(Harbour Defences.)
1760 Tenarrerim (s), Street—(I. G. S.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 8.

Hancock, Major, Pol Dept, on leave, from Rajkote.
Bruce, Act Dy Surg Genl, on duty, from Matheran.
Eddowes, Surg Major, on leave.

OCTOBER 9.

Fraser, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Faulkner, Surgn, on duty, from Poona.
Prior, Lieut 19th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Browne, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Mellis, Captain, Staff on duty, from Poona.
Singleton, Captain, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 9.

Giraud, Surg Major on leave, to Poona.
Newell, 2nd Lieut, 2-7th Regt, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Carleton, Surgn, on duty, to Allahabad.
Kinder, Captain, 2-11th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Devier, Lieut, 2-11th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Briggs, Lieut, 2-11th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Park, Lieut, 2-11th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Bishop, Lieut, 2-11th Regt, from leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 7.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major King, Acting Zillah Surgeon, Madura, to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of the District Jail, Madura.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Morris, Acting Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, furlough in India for six months.
Lieut Cain, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, to act as Superintendent of Police, Godavari.
Major Jenkins to act a Sup-rintendent of Police, Chingleput.
Captain Hodgson, Acting Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, to act as Superintendent of Police, Madura.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Wilson to be Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore.
Mr Webster, late Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, has delivered over charge of the District to Mr Arundel, the Acting Sub-Collector.
Mr Moore, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, in charge, has made over charge of the office of Sub-Collector, Nellore, to Mr Grose the Collector.
Mr Moore, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, has made over charge of the office to Mr E S Laffan.
Mr Wilson, Director of Revenue Settlement, has delivered over charge of the office to Mr Galton, Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers have been ordered at the public expense:—
Mr Winton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Western Delta to the Eastern and Central Delta Division, Godavari
Mr Mail, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Erode Division to the office of Superintending Engineer, 4th Circle, as Assistant to the Superintending Engineer.
The following Officers are permitted to resign the service of Government:—
Mr Harrington, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr O'Shaughnessy, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank).
Mr Lyon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary).
Mr Monserratt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Colonel Felton, Madras Infantry, is permitted to reside and draw pay in India, England and Australia.
Honorary Surgeon Gedbar, Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire on the pension of his rank, viz., £150 per annum.
Conductor Hughes, of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India," on the invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 10th October, 1879.

1 The Regiments will parade for a march out evening (Saturday) at 5 p m at the Town Hall; as this is the first time the Corps has paraded for some time, the Commandant hopes that all members will endeavour to attend.
2 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows, viz.
No 1001 Volunteer I Hutchison, to letter C Company.
No 1002 Volunteer E H Cooke, to letter D Company.
3 No 368 Lce Corpl L A Watkins is granted leave of absence for one month from Monday next, the 13th instant.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
New Moon.....15th, sh. 0·2 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Oct.					
Sat 11	.....	5 54	5 39	{ 7 42 m { 8 7 a	0 49 m 2 7 a
Sun. 12	18th Sunday after Trinity.	5 55	5 38	{ 8 42 m { 9 6 a	2 16 m 5 59 a
Mon. 13	.....	5 55	5 37	{ 9 24 m { 9 54 a	3 14 m 3 38 a
Tues. 14	English mail expected.	5 55	5 36	{ 9 59 m { 10 37 a	3 58 m 4 15 a
Wed. 15	.....	5 56	5 35	{ 11 32 m { 11 9 a	4 38 m 4 52 a
Th. 16	.....	5 56	5 35	{ 11 11 m { ...	5 20 m 5 32 a
Fri. 17	.....	5 56	5 34	{ 0 3 m { 11 48 a	6 1 m 6 12 a

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL VISIT to BOMBAY, on or about the 22nd of October. Notice of which will previously be announced.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS

CLARKE—October 5th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, of a daughter.
FITZHERBERT—October 5th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. R. B. Fitzherbert, Clerk of Works, S., P. and D. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLLEDGE—RICKETTS—October 4th, at Kishnazhur, Lanclot Dent Colledge, to Rina Ida, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Andrew Ricketts.
FULLER—ASTON—October 6th, at Naini Tal, J Bampfylde Fuller, Bengal Civil Service, to Maria Caldwell, daughter of Colonel H. Aston, (late) Bombay Army.

DEATH.

VAUGHAN—October 5th, at Allahabad, Kate Rose Emily, th beloved wife of Joseph Vaughan, Deputy Collector, Azamgarh

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1879.

THE announcement made in the telegram received from General Roberts, published yesterdays, that during the fight in front of Kabul large numbers of Ghilzais gathered in the rear and on the flanks of our forces, shows that, although ostensibly Padshah Khan, the chief of the tribe, has declared for us, and has even tendered submission, it would, nevertheless, not take much to induce the clan and the one hundred thousand fighting men of which it consists to range themselves on the side of our enemies. It is not too much to say that the war of 1840-42 was a war with the Ghilzais. They were the only people who really gave us any trouble or caused us any loss, and from Kandahar to Kabul and round to Jallalabad they never ceased to worry our troops and to attack our posts until at last they perpetrated that awful massacre which will go down in history as the greatest disaster that has ever befall British arms in the East. The Ghilzai country stretches from Khelat-i-Ghilzai along the valley of the Turnak past Ghazni to within a few miles of Kabul, and the boundaries touch the roads converging on Kabul from Kandahar, the Kurrum and Peshawur, thus—to use a Scotch expression—"marching" with our new scientific frontier from Jallalabad in the north to near Pishin in the south. The clan is divided into two great factions, the Tarans and the Barans, the former of which inhabit the southern portions of their territory. Colonel C. M. Macgregor, now chief of Sir F. Roberts's staff, has compiled a report full of details regarding the tribe, and he estimates the Ghilzais at one hundred thousand families. Physically, the Ghilzais are the finest of the Afghan tribes. One section of them, known as the Povindahs, are the traders of Afghanistan, their caravans traversing continually the roads from Bokhara to Kurrachee. The Ghilzais are brave and warlike over all other Pathans, but when roused, they become the most cruel and ferocious of that ferocious race. During the advance of our troops in 1839, and throughout the march from the Indus to Kabul, the Ghilzais offered us no opposition whatever; but having refused to tender their submission to Shah Sujah, our puppet monarch, Major—afterwards Sir James—Outram was detached with a force of the Shah's contingent to reduce the tribe to order. That measure began the hostilities which in time resulted in our withdrawal from Afghanistan; Major Outram traversed the Ghilzai country from end to end, his campaign successfully ending towards the latter part of the year. But in the spring the Ghilzais rose again. Once more a force was detached to coerce them, and the battle of Tazee was fought, in which, although they charged repeatedly up to our bayonets, the Ghilzais were defeated with heavy loss. The tribe was then subsidized; but in 1841 they broke out afresh, and a series of hostilities ensued, which never ended until we left the country altogether. The fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzai was occupied by our troops but not until a battle of several hours' duration was fought, in which, although the Ghilzais were again defeated, they were not daunted. The whole tribe joined in the rebellion: those to the north as well as to the south; the passes between Kabul and Jallalabad were occupied by them, Ghazni and Kandahar were threatened, and Sale's march to Jallalabad was one long series of fights with this most formidable tribe, who, even after several defeats, succeeded in besieging our troops for several months during the memorable defence of the latter fortress. About the same time a detachment of sepoys marching from Ghazni to Kabul under a Captain Woodburne was surrounded by Ghilzais and completely annihilated. Ghazni itself was invested and besieged by the tribe with great skill. The walls were mined and assaulted, our troops being driven to the inner citadel, where, for want of water, they were forced to surrender, after having lost two-thirds of their number. The British officers, although barbarously maltreated, were not killed, but the sepoys were at once massacred. The 1st Bengal Native Infantry—now known as the Khelat-i-Ghilzais—were also closely besieged in the fortress of that name, which they held for six long months, repulsing several of the most determined attempts to carry the place by storm, in which the Ghilzais lost several thousands of their best fighting men. It is an interesting fact that the 12th N. I. formed part of General Stewart's column which re-occupied Khelat-i-Ghilzai in February last, the Subadar Major of the regiment having been present during the memorable defence of thirty-eight years before. At Kandahar General Nott also was hard put to maintain his position, being several times assaulted by the Ghilzai hordes who were here aided by the people of the surrounding country, and the same tribe also furnished a large contingent to the force that defeated General England at Haikalzai in Pishin. In the meantime the outbreak at Kabul had taken place, and the sickening mismanagement and weak blunders of the imbecile General Elphinstone, were preparing for the awful catastrophy which culminated in the massacre at Jugduluck. After a series of preliminary skirmishes the storm broke on the 2nd of November; and on the 1st of January, 1842, the humiliating treaty was signed that handed over our guns to the Afghans, and under which our troops evacuated Kabul. On the sixth of the same month the four thousand demoralised and dispirited fighting men and the vast host of twelve thousand camp followers commenced their march of death. From the moment that they left the shelter of their own cantonments until the last survivor entered Jallalabad, the Ghilzais lined the road, plundering and slaughtering the wretched mob as it wended its way through the snow; and as our troops filed out, they found thousands of that relentless clan, waiting for them close even to the walls of Kabul. "The enemy as the day advanced," writes Kaye, "began their work of plunder. Dashing in among the baggage, they cut down the helpless camp-followers, and carried off whatever they could seize. The snow was soon plashed with blood. From the opening in the ramparts to the bridge across the river streamed one great tide of soldiers and camp-followers, camels and ponies; and at the bridge there was an enormous mass of struggling life, from which arose shouts, and yells, and oaths—an indescribable uproar of discordant sounds; the bellowings of the camels, the curses of the camel drivers, the lamentations of the Hindustanees, the shrieks of women and the cries of children; and the savage yells of the Ghazees rising in barbarous triumph above them all." And so it continued every day until the stupendous pass of Koord Kabul was reached. Into the jaws of this terrible defile the force broken up and hampered by the swaying mass of helpless camp followers, struggled in fearful confusion, and nothing could control the hordes of fanatic Ghilzais who poured in a continuous fire from their matchlocks and jezails. "Nothing," to again quote Kaye, "could restrain the fierce impetuosity of these cruel assailants. Pent in between the incumbent walls of the narrow pass, now splashing through the mountain torrent, now flouncing through the snow which filled the hollows, or was banked up beside the stream, the wretched fugitives fell an easy prey to the Ghilzai marksmen, who shot them down from the hill-sides."

The last of that force perished at Gandamack, Dr. Brydon alone escaping to Jallalabad. Later on, when the avenging army under Pollock forced its way through the Khyber, the same Ghilzai hosts were found awaiting the troops on the scene of their former triumphs, and at Jugdulluck Tezeen, and Hat Kotal, they met and contested in several successive fights, the progress of our troops. And so would it have been on Monday last had the gallant little force under General Roberts met with the slightest reverse. If General Baker's Highlanders, Goorkhas, and Pioneers had even failed in their first attempt to carry the heights in front, our camp and communications most undoubtedly would have been assailed by the Ghilzai hordes who were watching the progress of the battle from the neighbouring hills, and who would have done their best to re-enact the scenes of 1842. Not that they would have been successful. The men who command the Kabul force of the present day are made of different stuff from the weak hesitating generals of 1842. Our troops, moreover, are better armed; the Ghilzais are not, and the little army now in front of Kabul, would give a good account of the whole tribe were they to essay an attack. But still, it would be useless to deny that the position is one of great anxiety. We have said enough to show that if the Ghilzais should unfortunately rise against us, they would prove by far the most formidable enemies we are likely to meet with in the whole of Afghanistan, and the fact that the fighting men of the clan are on the war path is a distinct reason for apprehension. The work we may have to do beyond the Shuturgurdan may yet prove of greater dimensions than at first appeared likely.

THERE is one matter which we shall undoubtedly have to face so soon as we have brought Kabul under our control and disposed of the Amir's mutinous troops. What is to be done about Badakshan? Previous to the recent out break the Amir was preparing to lead an expedition into that province which is in a state of open rebellion, fostered, no doubt, by Abdul Rahmon and the Amir of Bokhara. Yet the question whether Badakshan was to be considered an Afghan province or not, formed, a few years ago, the subject of a long correspondence between the British and Russian Goverments,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ADVANCE ON KABUL.

KABUL SURROUNDED.

CAMP, NEAR KABUL, Oct. 10.

The Cavalry Brigade, with General Massey, have just been sent off to intercept the enemy on the Bamian and Kohistan roads, which will now be closed.

General Baker's Brigade this afternoon has been engaged with the enemy on the hills to the south-west of the city. Reinforcements leave for him early to-morrow morning. The enemy is reported to be in strength and in strong position.

General Massey's Brigade has captured 78 guns which were abandoned in the Shirpore cantonment.

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

A decided attempt was made by the Ghilzais to intercept General Macpherson's force coming up behind the troops in front, but the cavalry detached by General Roberts were in sufficient time to warn and re-inforce.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub has heard that the enemy lost six hundred men. There is no other news from the front as yet.

THE TROOPS AT KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

KHELAT-I-GHILZAI (*via* KANDAHAR), Oct. 11.

The troops remaining at Khelat-i-Ghilzai have occupied the fort to-day.

Sirdar Mahomed Tahir Khan, the Governor, having moved out, the brigade headquarters are at Nowrok.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

The following appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

The telegraph between Peiwar and Kurrum was interrupted this morning.

Major Baker, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, who was appointed to the command of the 10th Bengal Lancers, died on his way up at the Dák Bungalow, Jhelum, yesterday from heat apoplexy.

Annual relief published yesterday. The order lately issued at Lundi Kotal that private as well as public telegrams should be sent by approved authors has given dissatisfaction.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Oct 10.

The 9th Foot, Guides, four guns and part of the 24th N. I., and the 10th Bengal Lancers were to advance to-day to Barikab from Basawal.

Supplies are rapidly coming in.

The following telegram has been received from Kandahar:—

The Maliks of Zemindawar have been to see General Sir Donald Stewart.

No mails from Kabul have arrived at Kandahar during the past week.

Latest news from Herat, dated 27th September have been received, when all was reported well.

Travellers state that the Kandahar and Herat road between Washir, Khirshki and Nakhood is unsafe for small parties.

The country is quiet at Kandahar.

Supplies are coming in freely.

A party of 500 men is said to be collected at Narga, near Maraf, for the purpose of giving us trouble; but the report requires confirmation.

General Hughes's Brigade has halted 14 miles in advance of Khelat-i Ghilzai. The country beyond is being devoid of supplies.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MANDALAY.

RANGOON, Oct. 9.

Our Political Agent, staff, and sepoy guard, with several British subjects and merchants, left Mandalay in the steamer Panthay on the 7th, not the 6th.

The merchants have left all their property behind, but the remaining native Chinese merchants and residents have been guaranteed safety by the Burmese Government. The country is generally quiet.

The British Post Office has been withdrawn, but the Irrawady Flotilla Company's steamers continue to run up the river.

The Burmese Government take the matter very coolly; but undoubtedly the departure of our representative was a wise measure, as threatening remarks by the King had been overheard.

The slightest reverse to our troops in Afghanistan might have brought on a massacre.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Orders have been issued for the despatch of reinforcements to Ireland. One regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry have already started from England.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, Oct. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats limited business.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4 per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118½
Bar Silver	52.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following:—

Reserve of Notes	£19,200,000 Dec.	£500,000
Bills Discounted	£17,400,000 Dec.	£100,000
Bullion	£34,100,000 Dec.	£700,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 51½ per cent.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Oct. 10.

CANNANORE, 4-12 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N.W

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather wet; wind S. W. 2 by 4; thermometer 79·7; barometer 29·840. Fall of rain 5 inch 24 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E., N. W. Fall of rain 98 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-30 p. m.—Weather fine; wind E. thermometer 88; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W strong; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 20 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

DABHOI.		n. Cts.
Previously reported	42	12
October 1	0	0
,, 2	0	0
,, 3		83
,, 4	0	25
,, 5	0	0
,, 6	0	0
,, 7		20
Total	1	57

THE first Volunteer Parade of the season will take place this afternoon, the men being ordered to assemble, in white clothing, with forage caps, arms, and accoutrements, at the Town Hall at five o'clock. We hope to see a good turn out, after the long rest the Volunteers have enjoyed during the monsoon.

WE have been favoured with an inspection of an interesting collection of photographs, some 130 in number, illustrating the events of the last Afghan campaign. The views, which were all taken by Mr. Ganly, of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, the well known photographers, depict scenes at the Peiwar Kotal, Ali Kheyl, Thull, Badesh Kheyl, Kohat, Habib Khilla, Hassan Kheyl, &c.; the 5th Goorkhas drawn up in quarter column; C-4 Battery R. A. crossing a bridge of boats; G 3 R. H. A. on the march; groups of the 92nd and 72nd Highlanders; Gatling guns and No. 2 Mountain Battery in action; the 8th King's on Parade; captured Afghan guns and other trophies; excellent portraits of General Roberts, Colonel Barry Drew, Colonel Gough, V. C., and other heroes of the Kurrum column, in their tents, on parade, and in various situations incidental to the campaign; and, not the least interesting of the whole, some capital groups of armed Mongols, Ghilzais, and other amiable frontier tribesmen.

WE stated some days ago that serious apprehensions were entertained regarding the safety of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, a merchant of Bombay, who was believed to be in Kabul at the time the massacre at the British Embassy took place. Those apprehensions have now been allayed. A letter written by Mr. Dosabhoy from Kabul on the 28th September, 1879, has been received in Bombay, in which he assures his family of his personal safety. At the date of the massacre, he was living under the protection of Sirdar Mahomed Yarkhan, the Governor of Kabul, and no harm whatever was done him. When Yarkhan left Kabul with the Amir Yakub Khan to join the camp of General Roberts, Mr. Dosabhoy was left behind in his residence together with Yarkhan's family.

SNOW fell on the ridges about the Peiwar several days ago, which probably signifies the advent of an early winter in the Kurram. Last winter, it will be remembered, was exceptionally mild. The Lahore paper regrets to learn that "so many of the troops belonging to the central column are hardly prepared to face an inclement season. The 11th N. I. have been suffering much from fever; and our correspondent reports that their stores of warm clothing are very deficient. The half battery of artillery, which reached Kurrum on the 29th, is also said to have been in a weak state."

THE correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Ali Kheyl telegraphed on October 5:—General Gough with the 9th Foot, the Guides, four guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery and No. 6 company of Sappers and Miners advanced to Basawal to-day. Here he was met by the Agent of the Governor of Jallalabad, who stated that he had received orders to afford every possible assistance. The Amir is said to have warned all the tribes against molesting us. The climate is pleasant though the sun is powerful at mid-day. There are splendid crops of maize and there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining supplies. The road is generally in good order, but owing to the wretched state of the bullocks wheeled carriages can hardly get along.

As an instance of the way in which transport arrangements are carried out the *Civil and Military Gazette* mentions the following facts:—Early in September a batch of 149 camels were despatched from Multan to Vitakri; of these 45 reached their destination with severely galled backs, owing to a bad pattern of saddle with which they were furnished. Many others sustained injuries less severe. These saddles, which by the way, were *new* ones, have been condemned by a committee outright. A second batch of camels sent later on, numbering 211, experienced the following casualties on the road up,—22 either died or were left behind on the different stages to die, and one animal ran away. Thus only 188 camels out of 211 arrived at Vitakri, and these are all in very poor condition. Besides 36 which are weak and sickly, as many as 27 have very bad sores.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* telegraphed from "Khelat-i-Ghilzai, 3rd, through Kandahar, 7th October":—General Hughes marches this morning, leaving behind the head-quarters and two companies of the 59th, the head-quarters and four companies of the Baluchis, two 40-pounders, and a squadron of cavalry. These are to be lodged in the fort here as soon as it can be prepared for their reception. The Governor's militia, composed principally of Wardaks and Kabulis, is to be disbanded to-day. Major St. John remains here to arrange with the chief of the Andar Ghilzai and Motakhi tribes, the real possessors of authority in this district, for the provision of supplies. It is reported that Khelat is to be held throughout the winter.

THE Madras Government state that it is out of their power to provide Provincial Funds for completing the works on the line of railway between Bellary and Hospet. The local *Mail* remarks:—It seems a great pity that work on this line should be delayed. The Chamber of Commerce think there can be little doubt that the trade which does already exist would be stimulated by the opening of the railway, more especially if the Tungabhadra river were bridged, and the Madras Railway thus put in communication with the large cotton traffic in the neighbourhood of Copul, and the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company informs Government that there would be no difficulty in working the branch at low rates of speed as an unfenced line, and if the proposal of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is carried out, and the bridges and culverts completed, it would only require the addition of permanent way to enable it to be worked as a railway at all seasons.

THE S.S. Maratha was sent to the aid of the ship Philosopher, which ran ashore near False Point some days ago, and found the vessel with her back broken, a total wreck, and deserted. Four men are said to have been drowned, the boatswain, mate, and two seamen.

COLONEL OLCOTT announces that he has received a letter from the Hon. Edward Atkinson, an eminent American political economist, which contains the important news that a simple method of converting cotton-seed into a nutritive article of food has been discovered. Mr. Atkinson says: "If you can obtain light naptha, or gasoline, in India, you may do good to the poor classes by leaching the kernel of cotton-seed with it. It removes all the oil, which can then be separated from the naptha in a very pure state; next, dry off the kernel with hot steam, and you have a sweet and a very nutritious food. I suppose they have hulling-machines in India. The hulls make good paper. I expect to see our crop of cotton-seed worth half as much as the crop of cotton." Colonel Olcott has written for further particulars as to the process and machinery required.

THE *Englishman* hears from Simla that the Bengal Government has sent in the names of only two candidates for direct appointments to the Civil Service under the new rules, one of whom is recommended for the judicial, and the other for the executive, branch of the service. The names of the gentlemen selected are not stated.

ON the arrival of Mr. Hume (about the middle of October), the Allahabad paper states, Mr. Carmichael will revert to the Benares Commissionership, ousting Mr. Daniell. But Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner of Meerut, goes home shortly on three months' privilege leave, and Mr. Daniell will act for him. It is impossible to say what may occur in this interval; it is quite on the cards that Mr. Daniell will not revert to his judgeship.

THE safe withdrawal of the British officers from Mandalay is a measure which, the *Pioneer* thinks, will be regarded with general satisfaction. "Mr. St. Barbe left the King's capital with no unseemly haste; neither was his departure delayed too long. And besides providing for the safety of British officers—at a time when Government, unfortunately, must be more anxious than ever concerning its representatives at uncivilized Courts—we have deprived King Theebaw of his most obvious means of insulting the British Power, and of inviting immediate hostilities and retribution. The present measure is likely to put off, and perhaps prevent hostilities altogether; for the King of Burma will be far less ready and less able to go outside his dominions to provoke us, than to instigate or order an attack on the British Residency in his own capital. Meanwhile a palace revolution may break out. Any day, almost, the madman and his band of ruffians who now rule independent Burma may be replaced by abler men, who would value British friendship, and be anxious to regain it. If, on the other hand, Theebaw can keep himself on his throne, and if his evil genius should tempt him to try the British Government beyond endurance, he will be allowed little time to repent. No difficult passes separate a British army from his capital. A river highway removes all difficulty of transport; and Theebaw's palace could quickly be burnt to the ground with all its memories of crime and savage cruelty." The *Madras Mail* writes on the same subject:—"There can be little doubt that the news of the Kabul outrage has stimulated the arrogance and self-conceit of the 'mad monarch at Mandalay;' and the Court party, accursed as they are by pronounced hostility to the British cause, will not be slow to improve the opportunity which recent events afford, of representing the enforced withdrawal of the Resident as a confession of the triumph of the Golden foot over the hated foreigners. 'All is quiet at Mandalay' so far, but the recent disturbance on the Karennee frontier, and the application made by the India Office to the Admiralty, for a naval force sufficient to protect Rangoon, are practical proofs that this quiet cannot last long, and that on the re-assembling of Parliament, if not before it, Burman conceit will be put to a practical and speedy test."

THE Hon'ble the President of the Punjab University College Senate has nominated the following gentlemen as new members of the Senate:—The Venerable the Archdeacon Mathews; Colonel W. G. Davies, C. S. I., Additional Financial Commissioner; Mr. Tolbort, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa; Mr. E. P. Henderson, Government Advocate; the Motamid of His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpur; Shaik Fizoodeen; Khalifa Syad Muhamad Hussain; Munshi Hukm Chan, Rai Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

FEVER is reported to be very prevalent at present in Allahabad and the suburbs, there being in almost every family three or four cases. Some European families are absolutely without servants, all being down with fever.

INSTANCES often crop up demonstrating how "history repeats itself," of course with variations. The latest is chronicled by the Press Commissioner's message announcing the withdrawal of the British representative from Mandalay. In 1837 Major Burney, who had been sent as British Resident to the Burmese capital by Lord William Bentinck, withdrew himself from his post. The reigning King, Tharawaddi, had begun to massacre, one or two at a time, his predecessor's ministers, in direct violation of a promise made to Major Burney. As the British Resident, not believing Tharawaddi, had induced the unfortunate men to surrender—on the condition that their lives would be spared—British honour seemed to have suffered an unpardonable affront; and Major Burney, after vain remonstrances, and without waiting for instructions, went off in a native boat. Tharawaddi proceeded to kill all the other officials in his power, and took every opportunity of showing his contempt for the English. At this time there were threatenings of a war beyond the North-West Frontier. Annoyed by the chance of a war in Burmah also, Lord Auckland severely censured Major Burney. The Governor-General even appointed another Resident to take his place; but the attempt to re-establish friendly relations proved a failure. King Tharawaddi gave himself up to excesses of all kinds, and in the end went mad. His son Pagan Men followed in his steps: till at last, frequent outrages on British subjects and hostile demonstrations against British territory, brought on, in 1852, a second Burmese war.

SENHOR AGUIAR, the Portuguese Commissary, is accompanied by Senhor Cantoe Castro, the Commissioner of Customs—both of whom will arrive from Portugal—and Senhores Larcher and Arez from Goa, to hold a conference in Bombay with the British Commissaries before they proceed to Goa to put the treaty into execution.

WE learn from Poona that great and rapid preparations are being made by the Commissariat Department to send men and supplies to the front. Amongst the officers ordered to Quetta are Lieutenant Noon, of H.M.'s 2-11th Regiment; Lieutenant Moon, of the Commissariat Department; and Messrs. Coxon and Corkery, of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

THE results of the harvest at Goa are by no means so satisfactory as prospects a few months ago seemed to indicate. The average will be at any rate a third less than that of ordinary years. The agriculturists are consequently depressed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General of Goa is slowly recovering from the severe attack of fever from which he has for some time been suffering.

A VERY largely attended and enthusiastic meeting was held at Madras on Tuesday "with the object of establishing a Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association," at which the Chief Justice of Madras, the Hon. Charles Turner, C. I. E., presided. The following resolutions were adopted:—"That an association with branches be formed and called the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India; that every Eurasian and domiciled European living within such limits be invited to join the association; and that all European ladies and gentlemen not domiciled be invited to become patrons;" and "that the association be governed and its affairs managed by a president, ten vice-presidents, and a council of one hundred members, with power to add to its number; and that the executive business of the association be conducted by a committee to be appointed by the members of the council, with power to take immediate steps to carry out the following objects:—The framing of rules. The taking of a count of the Eurasian and domiciled European population of the city of Madras. 3. The preparation and submission of a memorial to Government praying for a commission to enquire into the entire subject of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian education in the city of Madras. The establishment of (*a*) agricultural colony, (*b*) a benevolent fund, (*c*) a loan fund. (*d*) a building fund, (*e*) co-operative societies, industrial or otherwise, with the aid of the association and the private investment of the capital of members as regards the loan funds the building fund and the co-operative societies, and (*f*) registry offices for securing employment."

CARDINAL HOWARD, who is on a visit to different friends in England, has, it seems, a very important mission entrusted to him by Leo XIII. At the earnest request of several Roman Catholics of the best families in this country, the Pope is determined to see whether it would not be possible to institute a Catholic College in connection with the University of Oxford. Cardinal Newman is said to be very favourable to the idea, but Cardinal Manning does not approve of it, and the consequence is that a third member of the Holy College has been sent over to decide the question one way or another. There would be little or no difficulty as to funds if the institution were once approved of; for the Catholic nobility and gentry are, almost to a man, in favour of the idea, and would subscribe liberally to carry out any proposition of the kind, being very anxious that their sons should have the same advantages as to higher education that are enjoyed by their Protestant fellow-countrymen.

REFERRING to the new order whereby Volunteers over fifty years of age are to be compelled to retire from the Service, "T. T." in *Truth* says: "Whenever Government touches anything military it can be looked upon as a foregone conclusion that they will make a mess of it. I should have thought their recent experience of the absurdity of our present regulations, by which we have filled our army with an unhealthy, half-grown, lawless set of lads, would have been sufficient to stay them from interfering thoughtlessly or hastily with our volunteers. * * If Government persists in adopting their new absurd regulation, they will lose very many of their best volunteers, they will cause great dissatisfaction, and will, in fact, give a knock-down blow to the whole scheme."

THE scheme of Sir Garnet Wolseley for the future government of Zululand comprises among its main features the appointment of British Residents—some say two, others four or five—to advise, and to a certain extent control, the several chiefs who are to rule over the country. It may possibly be that no better plan could be devised, but the public cannot but regard the proposal with considerable misgiving in connection with what has just occurred at Kabul. If such comparatively civilised people as the Afghans could murder a British Envoy, the apparently honoured guest of their sovereign, on the impulse of the moment, even less secure will be the lives of our Residents among such a fierce and barbarous population as that of Zululand. South African chiefs are not less treacherous than Central Asian sirdars, nor is an Afghan more swayed by race hatred than a Zulu. Even supposing the chiefs themselves to behave with all possible good faith, who is to guarantee the same conduct in their subjects? Our Residents will need to be always on their guard by day and night during times of popular ferment, and such times come only too often in South Africa. The natives, whether Kaffirs or Zulus, Basutos or Pondos, Swazies or Amatongas, are always liable to passionate impulses of a homicidal sort. Witness what recently occurred at the stronghold of that ruffianly chieftain, Secoconi. Seeing the end of the Zulu war approaching, he forwarded a message to our camp, requesting that some white man should be sent to him to hold a palaver on the subject of prisoners. It is unreasonable to assume this pacific overture was sincere at the moment—as Secoconi, reckless as he is said to be, could not have been so mad as to meditate the murder of a white man just when Cetewayo's power was completely crushed. No sooner, however, did two officers of the 24th Regiment arrive at his kraal than a commotion took place, and the women and children assembled to witness the agreeable spectacle of their deaths. Fortunately, Secoconi's brother had sufficient influence to obtain their release at the last moment, but it seems certain that they would have been massacred had not interfered. Our future Residents in Zululand will always be exposed to such mischances as this, and it therefore needs earnest consideration before finally deciding on their appointment.

AN improvement in the drinking habits of the people is a consummation devoutly to be wished. At the same time it is to be regretted that the enthusiasts of the pump should be willing to effect their object at the expense of historical truth. A certain Rev. Dr. Valpy French, at one time head master of the Grammar School at Stratford-upon-Avon,—Shakespeare's School—and now in some way or other connected with the Church of England in an out-of-the way Welsh parish, has been preaching the gospel of cold water at Cirencester. And in the course of what is described by the reporters as a powerful sermon he is credited with saying that the use of intoxicating drinks has become "a national worship, and is a false, insidious, tyrannous, carnal, and destructive worship, which, if not checked, will surely bring the country through the three stages of weakness, decay, and destruction which have characterised the downfall of every nation which has fallen from greatness into nothing." While admitting that the Rev. Dr. Valpy French may be actuated by the best of motives, it cannot be denied that his style is inflated, and his historical references beneath contempt. We venture to affirm that, with the exception of the period from the declaration of civil war in the reign of Charles I. to the fall of Richard Cromwell, England was throughout the year would be preferred, and this they hope will receive your support. They protest against a Monday departure, not only because Monday is a most inconvenient day for the Bombay community, but because the mails would reach Calcutta at the greater part of the year on Friday afternoon, about the time the Indian mails are leaving London, and this lie a whole week unanswered. If this were pointed out to the London mercantile community, the Chamber believe that they would unanimously oppose Monday as the day of departure from Bombay. According to a recent memorial from the London merchants it would appear that they wish their letters delivered in England in the early part of the week; indeed, on such a day as could be met by a despatch from this port on Thursday.—I have, &c.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

TH : BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

THE Town Council held another special meeting yesterday to continue their consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1880. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Mr. Kanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Rahimatoola Mahomed Sayani.

The cost of the public gardens in the city was fixed at Rs. 18,240, as against Rs. 16,380 in the present year, and Rs. 21,189-7-6 during 1878. In considering this item Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee suggested that the addition of a maze to the Victoria Gardens would be an attractive feature. In all large public gardens in England mazes had been constructed, and he thought such an addition to the Victoria Gardens would be appreciated by the native populace. Mr. McEwen, the superintendent of the gardens, in reply to questions from members of the Council, stated that the cost of providing a maze would be about Rs. 1,500 for water connections. After some discussion it was agreed that an addition of Rs. 600 should be made to the budget figure for the Victoria Gardens, in order to provide a maze with an ornamental house in the centre.

The total allowed in the summary of the Executive Engineer's Department was Rs. 7,86,608, against Rs. 7,68,553 in the present year, and Rs. 7,60,237-10-8 in 1878.

A sum of Rs. 7,91,880 was allowed in payment of loans.

The sum of Rs. 10,000 was settled for the payment of pensions and gratuities, as against Rs. 15,000 in the present year, and Rs. 8,008-6-6 in 1878.

Mr. Kirkham suggested that the grant for preliminary education should be slightly increased, and it was agreed that an addition of Rs. 500 should be made to the Rs. 17,000 put down in the budget.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was agreed that the Municipal Commissioner should be directed to sanction, when required, grants for comfort for the patients of the Gooculdas Tejpal Hospital, to the extent of Rs. 1,000, provided the budget amount was not exceeded.

The total budget expenditure was fixed at Rs. 30,93,246, leaving a balance of Rs. 84,131.

The Council then proceeded to consider the income. The following items were fixed:—

Balance on 1st January, 1880	Rs. 6,29,127
Total consolidated rate	9,99,100
Government contribution towards police expenses	90,000
Wheel tax	2,15,600
Liquor licences	1,43,750
Public land conveyances (badges)	1,900
Tobacco duty and licences	1,54,900
Town duties	5,26,200
Insurance companies	20,000
Contributions from Municipal servants towards pensions, &c., fund	9,000
Halalcore cess	2,13,100
Water rates	3,45,000
Returns from property and miscellaneous	3,78,700

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday.

IMPORTANT TO NATIVE MERCHANTS.

AT the High Court yesterday, in the case of Jadowjee Gopal and others against Jaitha Shamjee and Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee, Sir Charles Sargent delivered a judgment which is of some importance to merchants dealing in hundis. Mr. Latham and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' claim was that the defendants be decreed to deliver up twenty-five bales of wool which were in their possession or pay to them Rs. 4,000, being the amount of a "jokhmi" hundi for Rs. 4,000 drawn by the plaintiffs' firm at Navanagar purchased from Lilladhur Govindjee a "jokhmi" hundi for Rs. 4,000 drawn by the Navanagar firm of Lilladhur Govindjee upon his own firm at Bombay, in favour of the order for twenty-five bales of wool shipped from a place called Toora, payable eight days after the safe arrival of the ship in Bombay. The first defendant's firm were the owners of the ship called the Haripersad; and as such were made parties to the suit to the first instance, but their name was afterwards struck out. By the usage of merchants, a "jokhmi" hundi is that which creates a specific permanent lien on the goods against which it is drawn in favour of the holder; and the monies due on such hundi become a primary charge on the goods. The firm of Lilladhur Govindjee, the drawers of the hundi, failed and suspended payment on the 29th December, 1878, they were unable to pay the hundi or any part thereof; and on the 10th January, 1879, Lilladhur Govindjee being adjudicated an insolvent, the whole of his estate became vested in Mr. Turner, the Official Assignee, the second defendant. The Hariperasad safely arrived in Bombay with twenty-five bales of wool on the consignment of Jadowjee Gopal and Sons. The plaintiffs thereupon became entitled, according to the law and custom of "jokhmi" hundis, and by an agreement which Lilladhur Govindjee had made in their favour, either to be forthwith paid the amount or to obtain possession of the bales of wool in order to be applied in payment of their claim. The plaintiffs required the first defendant's firm to deliver up the bales of wool to them, but they did not do so. It appears that they subsequently made out the bales of wool to the Comedy Assigning Co., who gave them an undertaking to keep them harmless against any claim against the goods. In his written statement, Mr. Turner denied that the plaintiffs had any lien upon the bales of wool which became, at the date of the insolvency of Lilladhur Govindjee, assets of his estate. Defendant contended that this claim had been fraudulently made by the plaintiffs in collusion with the insolvents, for the purpose of preventing the wool to be applied for the benefit of the general body of creditors. The defendant submitted therefore that the suit ought to be dismissed with costs. The hearing of the case occupied the court four days last month. The plaintiffs called a large body of evidence to show that the custom of merchants in the case of the failure of the drawee of a "jokhmi" hundi, and of the person to whom the goods are consigned, does not only authorise the purchaser or holder of the hundi to take possession of the goods, but that the purchaser's right goes far beyond. If the goods are delivered to the drawee or consignee and he stops payment before the hundi is paid, and if, in the meanwhile, the goods are sold by the drawee, the purchaser has a right by custom to get from the drawee the proceeds of sale of the goods if they be paid to him. Should they be not paid to him, but remained with the purchaser of the goods, then by the custom the purchaser is bound to pay the proceeds of sale to the purchaser or holder of the "jokhmi" hundi without the consent of the drawee. His Lordship, upon a review of the facts of the case and the authorities, gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs except such costs as were incurred in respect of the custom above-mentioned, which, his Lordship considered, was not proved; and these latter costs were to be paid by the plaintiffs to the defendant.

THE LATE MAJOR H. WOOD, R. E.

WE regret to record the death of Major Herbert W. Wood, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Madras, which melancholy event occurred on Wednesday morning at the residence of Mr. Price, Collector of Chingleput. Major Wood had been ailing for some months past, though he had been able to attend to his usual official duties. So recently as the 2nd instant, he wrote to us:—I have been so very unwell lately that it is almost certain I shall have to go on sick leave, and as Europe will be too cold for me just now, I see nothing for it but going to Kashmir." He had been troubled with paralysis, and notwithstanding the most unremitting attention of the doctors he has succumbed to the attack. His remains will be interred at Saint Mary's Cemetery to-morrow morning with the usual military honors. A funeral party of 200 rank and file, made up from the Detachment 2-16th Foot, 140 rank and file, under command of a Captain, Detachment 39th Regiment, 60 rank and file under command of a Lieut. with Pi Gunners under command of a Serjeant from 12-8th Brigade R.A. as underbearers, the whole under command of Major Shanly, 2-16th Regiment, will parade in review order at the Government House Bridge, at 6-15 A.M. Major Wood was an officer of conspicuous ability, who has made a name for himself outside the limits of his own profession. His travels in Central Asia, a few years ago, and his researches in regard to the old bed of the river Oxus, caused no little sensation at the time. His work "The Shores of Lake Aral" should indeed be read by every one who would thoroughly understand the difficulties which the Russians have to contend with in Central Asia. Major Wood served with distinction during the Indian mutiny, and he was one of the Field Engineers with the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force, his services on the latter occasion being acknowledged in the official despatches. He was posted to the Royal Engineers in the year 1857.—*Madras Mail.*

WRECK OF THE "PHILOSOPHER."

THE remarks in our local column of the 3rd instant, regarding the Philosopher, have been confirmed. The steamer, Undaunted, which took down Captain Warden, the Assistant Port Officer, has returned to town. She called at False Point in order to enlist the local knowledge of Mr. Geary, the Port Officer, and then went on down the coast. The Philosopher was found to be lying broadside on in the surf about 200 yards from the shore, the Horrichpore house being about five miles off, and bearing N. N. W. The vessel is 3 miles North of the Davi River flat. The Undaunted managed to get within about a mile of the wreck, and then cast anchor, and lowered a boat in which Capt. Warden proceeded to the Philosopher, and managed to get within a boat's length of her, but boarding her was found to be impracticable. He stayed near her for some time to see if he could make out any objects on board or near her. Guns were fired in case any of the crew might have been within hearing. Some boats, evidently attracted by the report, put off from the shore, but returned again. At last a catamaran put off with two men, and communicated with the rescue party. A lascar from the Undaunted then volunteered to go with the catamaran, and try and board the wreck; this he did successfully, and went up aloft into the fore-top, afterwards into the mizen top, where he found some particles of clothing, and a pair of boots. In the mizen-top a hide awning had been made by some of the crew for protection from the weather. There was no sign of any living being on board. Some of the crew were lost in trying to gain the shore. The chief officer was the first to leave the ship on a spar, and was drowned alongside. Some men attempted to gain the shore by swimming, but were unsuccessful. The captain, his son, and eight men left the vessel on the foreyard, and effected a safe landing. One man was left on board in the rigging, as he refused to accompany the captain. They proceeded to Pooree, but have since been sent on to Cuttack, where some others of the missing men have turned up. A telegram received in Calcutta states that 15 men in all have arrived in Cuttack. The Philosopher had on board, when she left Calcutta, 27 souls including the captain's son, so that 12 men are missing or lost. The vessel itself is a complete wreck. The main bulwarks, the main mast, and the mizen topmast are all gone. She has evidently also broken her back, as the mizen-mast was loose, and was shaking violently; the foremast was comparatively steady.—*Indian Daily News.*

STRANGE SCENE IN COURT.

THROWING A KNIFE AT A MAGISTRATE.

THE Southern Division (Calcutta) Magistrate's Court on Tuesday was a scene of unusual excitement caused by a seaman named Wm. Mason, one of the European crew of the "Lottie Warren" having assaulted and used criminal force towards Anderson Souttar, Esq., by throwing an open knife at him while engaged in the case in which he (Mason) was the defendant. The facts connected with this outrage are briefly these. The Captain of the abovenamed vessel charged the accused with absence without leave. Defendant pleaded incapacity owing to illness. The Captain said that the defendant had been in hospital, was treated and discharged cured. Dr. Jones, he said, had also pronounced him fit for duty, but he did not wish to press the charge against the man; he simply wanted him to be detained for the present and put on board by the Police on Wednesday next.

His Worship in convicting the defendant, sentenced him to one week's simple imprisonment and directed him to be put on board on Wednesday next.

During the proceedings, he was heard by His Worship to remark to him, "Do you call yourself a Justice of the Peace; I would make a better justice than you." His Worship warned him to be quiet, and on recording the evidence of the Captain, asked him if he had anything to say. Defendant made no reply to it, but repeated what he had said before.

On hearing the sentence, the defendant suddenly took his hands out of his pockets and violently flung a drawn clasp knife at His Worship. Fortunately it missed him; it struck the table quite close to his right hand, bounded against the wall at the back, and rebounded and fell about two feet from the wall close before the raised platform on which His Worship was seated. The defendant's complaint may have been apprehended by Macvey Napier after reading the correspondence we certainly fail to understand or see any justification for it. He objected, he says, to being "made a hack of, and 'offered' such and such books—that is, whenever nobody else likes to do it, he had received to review such things as suited "his taste and his views on subjects and on public affairs;" in other words, his determination, at the time he considered himself aggrieved, was to go on doing what he had previously been permitted to do. Soon after this time he presumed too far on the unexampled indulgence which had been shown him, by sending for publication two articles, the one containing personalities which could not be printed, and the other being based on statements which were defensible. He defended himself by saying—firstly, that he had not read the articles over; secondly, that, having been personally attacked in public, he was entitled to retort under the protection and with the authority of the *Edinburgh Review*; and, thirdly, that the *Review* was not an organ of the Whig party. Assured though his other explanations may be, yet they are outdone in absurdity by the allegation that the *Edinburgh* was not and had never professed to be a party *Review*. Quite as curious as Brougham's fault-finding and defences of his erratic conduct is the consolation which he accords to Empson. The latter was naturally disconcerted with his irritable and exacting correspondent, Brougham replies,—"I only wish Lord Jeffrey would show you 1 per cent. of the letters he used to get once a month all the time he held the office, and the *Edinburgh* all the original founders of the work, and I will venture to say that he never once, during that quarter of a century, expressed the least impatience of advice and of the most urgent and often angriest remonstrance." The logic of the foregoing passage is that if Jeffrey passively submitted to hectoring and dictation, his successor can have no reason to object when his turn comes to suffer in the same way. Despite the rejection of his intolerable demands, Brougham continued to write articles which did not disgrace the pages of the *Review*, and to write letters which did not gratify its editor. What John Allen told Macvey Napier proved correct,—"You will have perpetually recurring difficulties with Lord Brougham. He may coax or bluster, but he will not break with you." Even more difficult to bear than Lord Brougham's perpetual complaints that he was not allowed to have his own way in everything were the complaints that the *Review* was too subservient to him. The editor plainly told Brougham that he is told, "You yield too much to Lord Brougham; the Review must not be *his* Review;" again, "The article on Chatham will be cited as another proof of what is frequently dinned in my ears—my supposed subservience to your wishes." To this Brougham replies, saying that Macvey Napier must pluck up a little courage and not be alarmed every time he is annoyed by "any of the little knot of threatenees. They want to break off all kind of connexion between me and the *Edinburgh Review*." It is apparent that Macvey Napier committed the mistake of trying to satisfy and keep on good terms with two opposed and irreconcilable parties.

Brougham was not only capricious and unbearable with regard to his own contributions to the *Edinburgh*, but he was foolishly inimical to his fellow-contributors. So early as 1807, when the *Review* was barely five years old, and when it was far more difficult than at a later period to procure suitable articles, Jeffrey wrote the passage which we have already quoted about Brougham having all along "had a strange jealousy of our admitting any new associates." His desire evidently was to be sole pillar of the *Review*. It is indisputable that his articles in the earlier numbers were the more serviceable because they were fraught with the affection of omniscience which imposed on uncritical readers. Of Jeffrey's articles and Sydney Smith which rendered the *Edinburgh* popular with the intelligent reading public and an authority among critics. At the time Macvey Napier became editor, Jeffrey and Sydney Smith both ceased to be regular contributors to the *Review*, and it may be surmised that Brougham fancied that in their absence his light would shine all the brighter and his supremacy be unquestioned. He soon learned that he had miscalculated, and his disappointment was intense.

The *Review* increased in popularity because he left it in it, but because Macaulay had become a frequent contributor. With the exception of the essays on Milton, Machiavelli, and Aallam's Constitutional History, the most important and attractive of Macaulay's articles in the *Edinburgh* appeared after Macvey Napier became editor.

While thous

Asiatic portraits by the same hand." This reference to Orme is the more noteworthy because Brougham had justified his condemnation of Macaulay's account of Clive by repeating the fable that all men knew Clive to be "a robber, publicly, and a cruel, bloodthirsty man, and all *Indians* know that he actually *robbed* Orme, the historian, a nervous man, whom he throttled on the walk near the Ganges and extorted £10,000." Macaulay's article on Lord Holland, which John Allen, a thoroughly competent judge, pronounces "beautiful both in its conception and execution," is censured by Brougham for containing "pieces of very bad taste, or rather some very bad phrases, which are taken from the mawkish vocabulary of poor Leigh Hunt," and for its injustice to the first Lord Holland and to Charles Fox; yet he expresses his liking for it as a whole, on account of the good feeling of the greater part and the good writing of some parts. Respecting the famous essay on Warren Hastings, he writes,—"Macaulay's long paper is admirable, being some vulgarity, and his usual want of all power of reasoning; and the whole appears to be very substantial and instructive, and I don't think it at all deficient in interest, or even entertainment." The paper on Chatham was Macaulay's last contribution to the *Edinburgh*; he took great pains with it, writing it over three times. There are frequent references to the care which Macaulay took to prepare his articles. Brougham seems to have plumed himself on the rapidity with which he wrote his, saying, on one occasion, that he wrote at the rate of sixteen pages of print in a day. Brougham's were easily written; unlike Macaulay's, they are not easy or pleasant reading. He was ship to report that it was generally liked in London. He added,—"Brougham, I see, has been abusing it, and, indeed the Review generally, in the *Morning Herald*. But he has found nothing worse to say of it than that the phrase 'pleasant boon-companions' is incorrect. For, says this great master of the language, 'boon' is 'bon,' and 'bon' is 'pleasant'; therefore a pleasant boon companion is a pleasant companion, which is a pleonasm. To what degradation spite can reduce very considerable parts!" The persistent depreciation of Macaulay by Brougham was communicated to the public in the biography of the former by Mr. Trevelyan. Yet this correspondence gives many details which are not only new, but which were wanting to complete the picture. Macvey Napier was the recipient of their opinions of each other, and if he had to read severe things written by Brougham, he had to read retorts of the most crushing kind from Macaulay. The latter, being in a sarcastic vein, said, "I have not the Chancellor's encyclopædic mind. He is, indeed, a kind of semi-Solomon. He *half knows* everything from cedar to the hyssop." He had to complain of his excessive demonstrativeness, as well as of his exceeding unfairness. In 1843 he writes to Macvey Napier,—"Brougham is all but mad. One of his freaks has been making up violently to me. After a complete cut—for we have not spoken for years—he saw me in the House of Lords, ran to the bar, caught my hand, clapped me on the shoulder, all but embraced me, praised my verses, urged me to speak more in Parliament, and so on. . . . The stories which wander about town respecting his sayings and doings are almost incredible. Yet I have reason to believe that the strangest and most startling of them are true." Again,—"Brougham's absurdities are merely pitiable while he confines himself to his pen. He is a formidable orator, but a very middling writer, and has never written anything poorer than his last pamphlet. As to his 'Political Philosophy,' I cannot meet with a soul who has read it." The following additional remarks on Brougham are equally just, and they show Macaulay to be far the acuter critic of the two. We must add, however, that his praise of Jeffrey is so excessive as to prove that he could be a fairer critic than Brougham without being irreproachable:—"Take Jeffrey all in all, I think him more nearly an universal genius than any man of our time; certainly far more nearly than Brougham, much as Brougham affects the character. Brougham does one thing well, two or three things indifferently, and a hundred things detestably. His Parliamentary speaking is admirable, his forensic speaking poor, his writings, at the very best, second-rate. As to his hydrostatics, his political philosophy, his equity judgments, his translations from the Greek, they are really below contempt."

Quite as curious and interesting as the antagonism between Brougham and Macaulay are the passages in the letters of the latter referring to his own essays. Macvey Napier did not admit that his brilliant contributor was above criticism, and he sometimes took him to task for writing too familiarly or too finely. Macaulay remonstrated against the excision of a paragraph in his article on the Utilitarian theory, containing, as he maintained, "the most pointed and ornamental sentences in the review," these sentences being, as he maintained, quite suitable for such a [publication, even if vicously florid. We read how he first proposed to deal with a "wretched poetaster of the name of Robert Montgomery," and how he admitted that, with one exception, the editorial alterations in the articles on that subject were improvements. He says, when sending the manuscript of the essay on "Burleigh and his Times," that no more than justice would be done if it were put into the fire, and on hearing that it was liked he expressed the opinion that it was "a strange rambling performance." He said of the article on "Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann," that "he liked it himself, which was not much his habit." When proposing to write an article on Bacon he said that it would be immeasurably long and "very superficial in the philosophical part," which he kept his word. He thought, with perfect truth, that he could "promise a valuable paper on Lord Clive." When meditating a paper on Barrere he meant to try and "make the old villain shake even in his grave." As worthy of note as Macaulay's remarks about himself are his comments on others. He tried to get Lord Palmerston enlisted among the Edinburgh Reviewers, vouching that he could write very well. He refused to review Sir Walter Scott's biography because he did not admire Scott himself, and he declined to review Dickens's "American Notes" because he could not but censure them, and he objected to rendering Dickens a disservice. He was less severe upon Mr. Gladstone's "Church and State" than he would have been had he not made the author's personal acquaintance at Rome and found him to be "both a clever and an amiable man, with all his fanaticism." He was repelled by Mr. Carlyle's paper entitled "Characteristics," saying of it, "As to Carlyle, he might as well write in Irving's unknown tongue at once. The *Sun* newspaper, with delicious absurdity, attributes his article to Lord Brougham." Jeffrey was quite as severe; referring to the same article, he writes to Macvey Napier, "I fear Carlyle will not do—that is, if you do not take the liberties and the pains with him that I did, by striking out freely, and writing in occasionally. The misfortune is, that he is very obstinate and, I am afraid, conceited; and, unluckily, in a place like London he finds people enough to abet and applaud him, to frustrate the operation of the only possible remedy of general avoidance and neglect. It is a great pity, for he is a man of genius and industry, and with a capacity of being an elegant and impressive writer." Readers of the Biography of Charles Sumner may recall that Sumner once questioned Jeffrey as to why Mr. Carlyle's articles in the Edinburgh were so much better written than his subsequent productions, and Jeffrey's reply, "I altered them." Remembering this, there is the greater force in the following remarks which Mr. Carlyle addressed to Macvey Napier:—

"From your liberal payment I can't but conclude that you reward me not only for labouring, but for being mutilated in your service. I assure you I suffered cruelly by the amputation which you were obliged to inflict upon my poor dear paper. I mourn still—as what father can help doing for his children—for several lovely jokes and promising *locutios*, which were born, and might have lived but for your scissors, urged by ruthless necessity. . . O, to think of my pet passages gone for ever!"

Letters from other famous personages, such as the late Lord Lytton, Leigh Hunt, Campbell, Dickens, and John Stuart Mill, impart variety and value to this volume. Indeed, it is replete with useful material for the biographers of many distinguished writers of the generation which is passing away. Since reading it, we understand several noteworthy men, and Brougham in particular, far better than we did before. It contains, indeed, a portrait of Brougham drawn by himself, and drawn to the life, a portrait which is none the more attractive because it is a speaking likeness. Macvey Napier seems to have been the victim of a triangular duel more disadvantageous in its conditions than that which Midshipman Easy fought. He was the target for Brougham and Macaulay, who could attack him collectively, while he could reply singlehanded only. Few of his letters are published, but those which are included in this volume do him great credit. He appears to have been a match as a letter-writer for his correspondents, to have striven to preserve his editorial independence and freedom of action, to have remained calm and good-tempered under bitter provocation, and to have generally manifested his intellectual superiority when subjected to the attacks and criticisms of some of the most accomplished reviewers and the most brilliant writers of the present century.

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